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There can be no doubt that instinct is important in education; and in common with such books as those of Kirkpatrick, the present outlines give some insight into the productive studies of human behavior which have lately bridged over the gap between human and animal psychology. The teacher who is offered these studies as the major part of educational psychology, however, is likely to regard the author as one-sided and as out of touch with the school. Whatever else the school does, it teaches language, and this topic is not mentioned in Dr. Pyle's index. Nor are reading or number.

C. H. J.

A Manual of Shoemaking and Leather and Rubber Products. By WILLIAM H. DOOLEY. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1912. Pp. 279.

This book contains, first, a general account of the preparation of leather, second, an account of the parts of the shoe with which the manufacturer has to deal in constructing a shoe, also accounts of the anatomy of the human foot to which the shoe has to be fitted, of the organization of the large manufacturing concerns that turn out shoes, and finally of the history of footwear.

The volume was prepared for use in the Linn Industrial School, and represents the effort of that school to give to children who are being trained in one of the trades some general insight into the industry with which they are to be connected. Through this book they are to be trained in the methods of reading, and in the methods of securing information about their work. The skill that they cultivate in the trade class is thus to be supplemented by the intellectual power which they cultivate through the study of a manual relating to their trade.

The type of material which appears in this book is very suggestive for teachers in schools other than industrial schools. There can be no doubt at all that children of the fourth and fifth grades, and children of the upper grades of the elementary school are very much interested in the manufacturing processes by which common articles are produced. Children will read this practical description of manufacturing processes, when they find the ordinary literature which is supplied to them in reading-books very irksome. It is surprising that teachers do not see the importance of getting together material of this type, and putting it in form for children's reading.

It is doubtful whether a good deal of this manual in its present form would be useful in the lower grades. Some of the information is rather technical, and some of the chapters deal with the names of parts of objects in such detail that the chapter would not be useful as ordinary reading-matter. At the same time there are chapters, such as "The General History of Footwear," and the account of the way in which a shoe is made, which without much change would be of interest to all children.

The time will certainly come when teachers will prepare manuals similar to this with regard to the making of lead pencils, the making of various fabrics and ordinary pieces of furniture. The volume is therefore one which can be commended to the attention of teachers as an excellent illustration of writing in a field as yet unoccupied, but very important for the development of children's interests in the schools.

C. H. J.